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Advocate of Peace.

VOL. LXIV. BOSTON, MARCH, 1902. No. 3.

THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY,
PUBLISHERS.
31 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MONTHLY, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. TEN CENTS PER COPY.

Entered at the Boston Post Office as Second Class Matter.

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Types of International Friendship.

We are not surprised at the flurry which has arisen among the powers over the question which of them was "our friend" just before the outbreak of the war with Spain. If what goes on in the secret chambers of the foreign offices and the councils of diplomats were oftener brought to light, such commotions would be altogether too frequent to be enjoyable.

The revelations which have been made during this contention have given the plain people a clearer knowledge than they have before had of the selfish, petty and vacillating character of much that ordinarily passes for wise and profound statesmanship in these secret conclaves. We shall henceforth have to believe that diplomats and high functionaries are very like ordinary mortals, and that their doings cannot be allowed to pass as necessarily infallible because they happen to occupy the chief seats.

But this revelation has been less humiliating than the childish way in which the high and mighty "powers" through their officials have, if we may use the language of the street, "jawed" one another in their endeavor to let us know what did actually take place, or, rather, what they now wish had taken place, and to retain for themselves each the favor of our government and people. The whole of the dispute has been conducted about on the plane of "No, I didn't!" "Yes, you did!" and there does not seem to be much room for choice among the participants.

The fact is, our country had, at the time spoken of, no friend in the sense of the term now meant by these curriers for our favor. Every one of the six great powers would have been glad to balk our government in its proposed intervention in Cuba, not from any love of Spain, but simply from the desire to outwit the United States and check her growing power. It is hypocrisy in them now to pretend anything else. There was neutrality finally on the part of all of them, but it was not "friendly." War and the spirit awakened by it never conduce to real friendship. If there was in the minds of Lord Pauncefote, Baron von Holleben and the others a real desire to prevent a war for which they felt that there was no justification after the concessions offered by Spain, that partook of the nature of real friendship. The power that from this point of view was most opposed to us, if there was one, and not the power which stood by us, was most our friend in the true sense of the word. It is never an act of friendship to stand by one in a wrong.

We do not believe that England — the English government, we mean, not the people — would ever have claimed to have been "our friend," "our only friend," but for the political exigencies into which she has since fallen. Her record is too much against belief in the sincerity of so sudden a conversion. These political exigencies have made her feel the necessity of some one on whom to lean. In her eagerness to keep our government from interfering with her in the iniquitous undertaking which she has had on hand, she has entirely overdone the profession of friendship. That has unstopped the usually hermetically-sealed diplomatic jars and brought out the real facts in the case, and she has been shown to have been as bad as the rest, if not worse.

As to Russia, she seems to have come out of the squabble with more credit for "friendship" toward our government than any other of the powers. She has maintained, apparently, her traditional attitude toward us; but nobody who thinks believes that she had in this instance, or ever has had, any other attachment to us than that which is dictated by a rather low type of political expediency. Dislike of England, as was the case in the Civil War, was much

more truly at the bottom of her refusal to participate in a demonstration against our proposal to go to war for the relief of Cuba than any real love of our country and people, or any real wish to have us succeed in overthrowing the oppressive power of monarchical Spain in the West Indies.

If there is ever to be any real international friendship, as there ought to be, it must be built upon an entirely different foundation from that which lies at the basis of ordinary alliances, coalitions and *rapprochements* between nations. These are at bottom hollow shams, full of hypocrisy and double-dealing, can never be depended on, and in the long run always work injury. They grow out of enmity and the desire to overreach or outwit some other power, and not out of the wish to promote the real welfare of the country with which the alliance or "understanding" is entered into. Every nation which has any self-respect and regard for its highest and best interests ought strictly to avoid them. The nation that "does justly, loves mercy and walks humbly with God," that seeks unselfishly to promote the rights and interests of peoples as men, regardless of the political or commercial profit that is to come from so doing, will have its reward in true and abiding friendship.

We are glad to be able to say that our own country has in the past shown a large measure of this noble, unselfish spirit toward other peoples, and the result has been that we have until recently been respected, honored and even loved abroad as no other nation was ever loved and honored. The departure that we have made from it has already cost us dearly; but a good deal of it still remains, and every citizen of the republic owes it to himself, to his country and to humanity, to try to restore it to its original vigor and brightness, and to develop it to a point much beyond that which it has ever reached. The sorry spectacle which these foreign powers have made of themselves in their efforts to cover up their tracks, and to prove themselves to have been the most unselfish and devoted friends in the world, is enough to restrain our government and people from any wish ever to make experiments along the same line.

Our Newest Possessions.

We are in the process of "expanding" again. It is not much this time, to be sure, but it is "expansion," and that satisfies the national appetite. The Danish West Indies are to become ours under the treaty (given on another page) between Denmark and our government for their cession to us. The treaty is to be ratified without delay by the Senate, as any treaty for "expansion" would be at the present time. (Since this was written the treaty has been ratified.)

The three islands of the group, St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, — all saints, — lie some distance east of Puerto Rico and are a sort of natural appendage thereto. It would be easy, as it would be most natural, to put them under the same governmental control as their bigger neighbor; probably, however, the expansion promoters already have some "governor" slated for this new and important (!) colonial position at a salary of not less than ten thousand a year. Our colonial "governors," however small their dominions, will all have to have big salaries (Governor Taft has twenty thousand dollars a year, four times as much as our Senators and twice as much as the Supreme Court judges receive), that they may properly exhibit, among the high functionaries of other "expansion" powers, the virtues and benevolences of the new American policy.

The material value of these new possessions is not difficult to estimate. The territory of the three islands taken together would make a rectangular strip a little less than twenty-five miles long by ten miles wide, or something under two hundred and fifty square miles. The entire population of the islands is about thirty-two thousand "souls." About three-fourths of them are blacks. The remainder are Danes and others of different nationalities.

For these bits of territory, so small that it is hard to find any trace of them on ordinary maps,— or rather for "sovereignty" over them, for that is what we are after,— our government has agreed to pay the sum of five millions of dollars. That is over thirty dollars per acre for the whole area. This includes, of course, the few government buildings and the fortifications. The West India hurricanes and tidal waves have been thrown in by Denmark as an "inducement." We paid only four times this sum, twenty millions of dollars, for the whole Philippine group of some twelve hundred islands. But sovereignty is a cheaper article in the Orient than in the Occident. Thirty years ago our government was on the point of giving *ten* millions for these same Danish islands. We have saved five millions by listening to Sumner and Seward, and waiting. If we had waited thirty years more we should probably have saved most of the other five millions, for the islands have for some time paid no revenue to Denmark; they have, in fact, been a source of considerable actual loss to her, and in a little time she might possibly have made us a present of them or given us something to take them off her hands.

A writer who has lived in the Danish West Indies closes a very interesting description of the islands, the people and their customs, in a recent article in the *Independent*, by saying that "they are an acquisition to the United States." He uses no adjective with the word, and one is left to guess whether he thinks it a bad or a good bargain.

The real reason why our government desires to own the islands is because of the opportunity their

fine harbor offers for the creation and maintenance of a naval station. There is probably no other way in which they will be of any advantage to the nation, or their transfer of any profit to the inhabitants. If we are to plunge further into naval expansion and the policy abroad which a great navy involves, then the possession of the islands will be an effective means of furthering the end aimed at; but we shall, by their possession for this end, only be paving the way for larger and more irreparable injury to our national ideal and our proper mission among the nations of the earth.

It seems a pity that such a treaty as that for the cession of these islands to the United States could not have had a larger and more important subject. Few treaties have been more finely conceived or better drawn. The kind of expansion involved in it, or cession of territory, if one look at it from the other side, is such as no opponent of expansion by violence or of territorial robbery objects to. In fact, it is such as all of them believe in wherever the conditions make it wise. The transfer is made by the free choice of both parties, without any show or implication of force. It is a pacific transaction, and deepens the mutual friendship of the two countries. When the United States can expand in this way so as to take in the whole of North America, the opponents of expansion by violence will be the first to favor it.

There is only one feature which the treaty lacks to make it perfect. It ought to have had a clause declaring that the transfer of sovereignty was by the consent of the people of the islands properly obtained. It is understood that the inhabitants of the islands in the main do desire to be transferred to the United States. This ought to have been put into the treaty, as the provision was placed in it that all desiring to do so should retain their Danish citizenship. This latter provision may possibly have been considered by the negotiators to involve the former, though we think it scarcely does.

There is one article of the treaty which is quite sure to give it hereafter unusual historic significance, that is, the agreement that all differences arising in reference to the interpretation or application of the treaty shall be referred to the Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration. If the treaty is ratified at once, this will be the first agreement by any two nations to refer to the Permanent Court for settlement controversies of a certain class, or, in other words, the first step in obligatory international arbitration.

. . . *L'Ere Nouvelle*, of Paris, a part of whose programme is the propagation of the principles of peace as taught by Jesus Christ, declares militarism and war to be "homicide and brigandage scientifically and legally organized."

Editorial Notes.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The latest surprise in international politics is the new dual alliance between Great Britain and Japan, the terms of which we give on another page. The agreement is the outcome of the events of the past two years, during which Great Britain and Japan have acted together. Its purpose is explained by the British Foreign Secretary to be the preservation of the integrity and independence of China, and to prevent any disturbance of the territorial *status quo* in the adjoining regions. Lord Lansdowne explains further that the contract contains no provisions which can be regarded as aggressive or self-seeking, or that interfere with the legitimate interests of other powers, and that this was one of the considerations which induced the British government to enter into it. What the effect of the treaty will be, it is impossible to guess. It has taken the British public entirely by surprise, as the secret of its negotiation had not leaked out. It is regarded as a direct move against Russia, to prevent feared aggressions by her upon Manchuria and Korea. Its ultimate effect, therefore, is quite as likely to be to provoke war as to preserve peace. It introduces into the Far East for the first time the policy of alliances of force which have proved the source of such interminable misunderstanding, suspicion and irritation in Western Europe. The improvement in it upon former alliances of the kind may be thought such as to prevent to a degree its mischievous effects, but this is very doubtful. Every end sought by the treaty could, we believe, have been better attained if both powers had preserved their absolute independence. No power has had more influence during the Eastern crisis than the United States, and her leading position was largely due to the fact that she had no entangling alliances. Lord Lansdowne's explanations reveal the doubts which his government had about the advisability of the convention. If the British public had been consulted, it is entirely probable that the alliance would not have been made. The day of such alliances ought to have passed; at least, it ought to be impossible in a country like Great Britain for them to be foisted upon the country without the participation of the people by their representatives in Parliament.

Newspaper Correspondents.

Dr. Maurice Baumfeld, the distinguished Vienna correspondent who has been for some time in this country studying the general industrial and social condition of our people, has been uttering some most pertinent things about the relation of correspondents to international good understanding and friendship. He says:

"As a correspondent of the two great European papers which I represent, I have tried, not to report the sensational and transient affairs of the moment, whether they seemed to be of much or little importance, but rather to bring to the people of my country a correct view of the life, the movement, the problems, the progress and the meaning of the American people. I think it would be well for your great American papers to have correspondents in the centres of Europe imbued with the same ideas, instead of reporting simply the trivial, superficial and sensational things of a day. I believe it would also be wise for more European papers to do the same. Such a course would make the civilized world better acquainted with itself. All Europeans cannot come to America; all Americans cannot go to Europe. The newspapers therefore must be the medium of intelligent understanding, and the standard should be set at the highest possible."

Nothing more capital than this has come to our notice, in regard to the service possible to newspaper men in promoting "intelligent understanding" between peoples. This advice comes from a practical newspaper man, who has made a success of his business, and not from a mere ethical peace "dreamer." Nothing in our "civilization" is much more humiliating than the cheap, tattling, often five-sixths false stuff that passes for information about other countries in many great dailies of different countries. If Dr. Baumfeld can succeed in inducing half a dozen great dailies in each of the seven "great powers" to send such men as himself abroad to study and report the real character and serious doings of foreign peoples, he will have solved the problem of international peace.

Central American Peace Treaty.

It is much to be hoped that Central America is finally getting into a condition which will insure durable peace. The treaty of peace which was recently drawn by the presidents of the Central American republics has been signed by the ministers of foreign affairs of Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Guatemala has not yet joined in the movement, but it is expected that she will. The treaty which has been subscribed to by the four foreign secretaries provides for the maintenance of concord between the four states, and for the establishment of obligatory arbitration for the settlement of all differences between the countries. The date set for the opening of the arbitration court provided for in the treaty is the 15th of September. It will meet the first time in Costa Rica. It has been arranged that a year's session of the court shall be held in each of the four republics. So far as we can gather from the New York *Herald's* copyrighted dispatch conveying the above information, the court is not intended to be permanent, but will cease to exist at the end of four years. We congratulate the Central American statesmen upon their determination satisfactorily to work out the problem of peace. They have tried to do it in various ways heretofore, but have not succeeded. Every new effort brings them nearer the goal. These states, whose language, customs and political institutions are practically alike, ought to see that the complete solution of the problem consists in the ultimate political union of all Central America in one republic. There is not a single valid reason why there should be in so small a territory five distinct nations.

Petition to Congress.

At the regular January meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society, a motion was adopted instructing the president and secretary to prepare and send to Washington a petition asking Congress to adopt a resolution declaring that it is the purpose of this government ultimately to grant the Filipinos political independence. In accordance with this instruction, the following petition was sent on the 4th of February:

"*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:*

"The Board of Directors of the American Peace Society respectfully petition Congress to declare by resolve that the United States will grant independence to the Filipinos as soon as they shall establish and prove their ability to maintain stable civil government.

"We believe that such a declaration, similar to that made in relation to Cuba just prior to the Spanish war, would meet the approval of the great majority of the American people, would prove to the world the unselfish purposes of our country, would restore peace in the Philippines at an early day, and thus prevent the further sacrifice of life and property in what seems likely, under existing conditions, to be an indefinitely protracted and bitter conflict.

"By order of the Board of Directors,
[Signed] "ROBERT TREAT PAINE, President.
"BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD, Secretary."

A Secretary of Peace.

Some of the friends of international peace, Dr. Edward Everett Hale among them, have recently been seeking to promote the idea of the addition to the National Cabinet of a Department of Peace. The idea is not a new one. It was first suggested a hundred or more years ago by the distinguished Dr. Benjamin Rush, the ablest advocate of his time of the abolition of war. It has often been revived since, but has never secured any considerable number of adherents, even among the most pronounced American peace men. It would seem at first thought that such a proposal — that a nation having a Department of War ought logically to have a Department of Peace — would have met with universal acceptance among the men of peace. But somehow the notion has never made any headway, partly, we presume, because of the perceived entire impracticableness of it.

Nor do we believe that the proposal, in the form in which it has been put forward, will ever make headway. If such a secretary were put into the Cabinet, his duties would necessarily in large part overlap those of the State Department. If this department is alive to the true character of its duties, it is in its regular and most essential functions essentially a Department of Peace. Our Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs has during its existence actually done much to promote peace, and it is becoming more and more an agency of peace. There is doubtless much peace work that could be done in connection with our foreign relations outside of the ordinary duties of the Department of State, such as the preliminary study of important international questions, the education of the people to right views about other peoples, etc., that would do much to promote good feeling towards other nations and thus prevent danger of war. But all this naturally belongs to the State Department, and could be better done under its lead than by a separate secretaryship. The proper method of doing it would be the establishment under the State Department of a Peace Bureau or Commission to be directed by an Under Secretary of State. If our friends would take up the idea in this form, they might be able to make it go, as there seems to be nothing impracticable in it, and much every way to commend it.

Anglo-Russian Understanding.

Speaking of the understanding between Great Britain and Russia now advocated by English magazines and newspapers, for the settlement of political differences in the East, the *Anglo-Russian* of London says, with true insight into the real nature of the situation:

"It is evident that as long as Russia remains what she is — an autocratic and inevitably tyrannical government, with the interests of the throne and the ruling class superseding those of the nation at large — a solid and lasting Anglo-Russian understanding will remain almost an impossibility, the divergence and antagonism of British national interests and those of Russian officialdom being real and all-important. The two parties cannot in all earnestness understand one another. The average Briton, as indeed any European, hates with all his heart the very name of Russia, which is to him a synonym of cruel despotism, and he makes no secret of it. And the Russian official, too, is not deceived as to his popularity in England or indeed anywhere else. With no psychological bond of union, a purely official understanding — supposing such could be arranged — will remain a dead letter, both contracting parties continuing to harbor their mutual suspicions as before. Among the nobler unofficial elements of Russian society a political *rapprochement* between England and Russia would be met with the same indignation as the Franco-Russian *rapprochement*. In Russia it would be considered as a sure sign of the decrepitude and moral fall of the English, who were so loud in deprecating the Franco-Russian alliance on account of its moral incompatibility. That real Russian and English interests are not in the least conflicting, and that the two nations are admirably adapted to supply one another's needs and to be the best of friends, we not only admit, but have shown and expounded in these pages again and again; indeed we have ardently worked in this country for a period of more than ten years to popularize the fact that Russian and English interests are identical. But the misfortune is that England has to deal with a government not representing the real Russia, but purely its own autocratic interests, and in this sense an Anglo-Russian *rapprochement* is neither desirable nor possible."

Work of the Mexico Conference.

In addition to the arbitration measures adopted at the Pan-American Conference, of which an account was given in our last issue, the work along other lines may be summed up as follows:

A plan for the reorganization of the Bureau of American Republics. The codification of the public and private international law of the Americas by a committee of five American and two European jurists.

A convention as to the rights of foreigners.

Better international sanitary measures.

Commercial and reciprocity recommendations.

The improvement of means of maritime communication.

Conventions on patents, trademarks, international copyright, and general extradition.

A convention regarding the exercise of the learned professions.

Measures for a Pan-American railway and a Pan-American bank.

Measure for the convening of a conference of coffee experts at New York City.

Recommendation for the compilation of facts as to Pan-American resources and statistics.

The improvement of river communication in South America.

The preservation of archæological remains.

Plan for the exchange of official and other publications.

Approval of the purpose of the United States in constructing an interoceanic ship canal.

This list of measures either adopted or recommended shows the wide scope of the deliberations of the conference, and the discussion of these subjects by the able men who were in the meeting cannot fail to have large influence in promoting a growing sympathy and spirit of coöperation among the American States.

Women and War.

In a brief address in All Souls Church, Chicago, on the 19th of January, Verestchagin, the Russian painter, spoke thus in reference to women's power in helping to put an end to war:

"What would you say of the proprietor of a great establishment who will not allow some of the best and ablest workmen in his employ because they are too blonde; they are very good workmen, but their hair is

too fair and long? This is exactly the case with the women. We all know that some of them are very able, very clever, that they can discharge many honors better than some men; but they must not be trusted because they are women. That is all.

"I think it is not reasonable to deprive ourselves of this high help thus. In my own country the gentlemen are not trained, as I said, f r these activities of peace. They are all trained for the arts of war. We are spoiled by the use of too much power. Women are more gentle than men; their characters are more tender. They can do many things which we cannot. They find ways to alleviate poverty, misery, despair, that load the revolver used in violence for the destruction of good things and high men and women. For my part, I look with hope and delight to the time when women will be admitted to all business and social life, when they will have the right to help control the money that now often controls the bitter wars. I am sure that if we men who now create the laws of every sort were to ask for the hundreds of millions of dollars for some fresh war, the women in their right would say: 'No, we have seen too much misery, too much poverty; we will not give money to this bad business. This money must be spent at home. It is needed in some good business.' That will be a great time when such action on the part of the women will make one war less. Then millions and millions of money will be spent in works where now only a few thousands are spent, and we will soon see great results. The sickness of nations will be cured. The great wound of society will be healed."

Gambling and War.

In a very forcible editorial, under the title of "Gambling and War," whose lessons are probably needed in this country as much as in Great Britain, the *Herald of Peace* urges that if "the workers for international peace will look beneath the surface and examine the reasons and the causes of things, they will discover that among the most dangerous foes of their movement is that subtle vice of gambling which dehumanizes individual nations as well as individual men, and makes them adopt any course, however coarse and cruel, to attain their object, namely, victory, conquest, the breaking of the bank or the capture of the stakes." As to the relation of gambling to the South African war, the editorial pertinently says:

"It may be urged that this is what was really responsible for the South African war, and is still for its continuance; that the Jameson Raid cannot be dissociated, and is, in fact, unthinkable apart from the speculations of the Rand; that time would have settled the racial difficulties in South Africa, but the impatient gambling spirit forbade the waiting; that the South African war was a result and a culmination, though possibly only intended as an interlude in wider schemes; that most probably, as has been said, this war will go down in history as the 'Stock Exchange War,' and that the greatest obstacle now to peace is the interests of 'the mining industry, which will be satisfied only with conditions that leave it free to earn dividends, which requires for its purposes only the Rand and the railway, and cares nothing for the fate of a devastated desert which bears no gold.' In corroboration of this, it must be confessed there is a large consensus of facts. It is notorious, for instance, that the main promoters of this war, and its persistent and prominent advocates and apologists, have been those who were, directly or indirectly, interested, if not implicated, in South African company speculations or affairs intimately connected therewith. Nor can it be forgotten that the war was declared to be at an end when the safety of the gold mines was secured. It is no doubt true that political considerations had much to do with the declaration, but is it not also clear that for many persons the war was actually at an end when its real object, in their estimation, was achieved? All the rest was, for them, mere detail."

Judging by the Sin of Others.

Mr. Oscar Roberts, who is doing mission work in South Africa, sends us a communication, from the West Coast, from which we extract the following passages:

"The Boers reasoned that since God cannot bless anybody that does wrong, and that because the English had clearly wronged them, therefore God must be with them and not with the English. Mr. Chamberlain says that the Boers are not building this war upon their own merits, but upon the demerits of the enemy. If two people get into a quarrel, both partly right and partly wrong, and each sees only the wrong of his neighbor and his own right, there will be bloodshed before they get through with it. But if one says to the other, 'I see how you think I am wrong, but I want to do right, and if you will be patient with me I will walk in the light as fast as I can receive it; but you may depend upon it that I am not going to degrade myself either by covering up my own sin or by hating you,' these men may have disputes, but never bloodshed or bitterness. The Boers are fond of blaming the English with this war, and *vice versa*; but they have each tried themselves by the sin of the other, and in the test have been found wanting, and are receiving the consequences of their own sin and failure. . . . The British have lost many lives and much money, and degraded themselves by hate and bitterness. 'Yes,' they say, 'but we have beaten the Boers and won two little republics.' The Boers have lost lives and property and country. 'Yes,' they say, 'but we are making the English pay a price for it that is astonishing the world.' And they both try to comfort themselves in this way, overlooking their own degradation."

Recipe for Stopping War.

Mr. George T. Angell, editor of *Our Dumb Animals*, gives in his "Autobiographical Sketches" the following recipe, or bundle of recipes, for preventing war:

"I believe it is within the power of the Christian Church to stop almost every war. When the next threatens, let the clergy of all denominations meet in every city and town, and petition Congress to settle the dispute by arbitration. Let every clergyman on the next Sunday preach a sermon on war, and then circulate in his parish a petition against it. Let great union prayer-meetings be held in all our cities and towns, to

pray that the war may be averted; and let Christians of all nations be invited by telegrams to join in that prayer. Let every Christian wife and mother, when war threatens, wear some emblem of mourning until the danger is past. If these things were done, I think few politicians would care to rise in Congress, or anywhere, to advocate war. When the united voices of the Christian Church shall demand peace on earth, good-will to men, great armies will be no longer needed, and Christmas chimes will ring out such melodies as the world has never heard.

"In this country, I think, one of our first steps should be to so amend our Constitution that war shall never be declared except by a majority vote of the whole nation; and on that question every wife and mother who has husband or son liable to military duty should be permitted to vote."

There are 165,000 ministers of the gospel in the United States. If, on threat of war, each of these should proceed to do as Mr. Angell suggests and get one hundred signers to his petition, the total number of signers would be sixteen and a half millions, — enough to swamp any threatened war imaginable in these times.

Futility of Modern War.

Mr. Alexander Law of New York City sends us a communication in which he speaks as follows of the war in South Africa:

"It certainly was in the resources of Christian diplomacy to prevent such a frightful travesty on Christianity and civilization as the present Boer war. It is self-evident that both nations had a great deal to learn, and probably the reason why Providence has permitted the war to drag its weary length on, and to attract the attention of the entire civilized world, is to show the futility of modern war to bring about any result beneficial to the nations that could not be brought about without war, if the basic truths of Christianity were recognized and applied. . . . Any nation that refuses to apply God's truth to its national and domestic affairs will suffer punishment, and in the last analysis the Boer war is a punishment on both nations for violating these laws. . . . The abolition of war is a labor problem. No one should be more interested in it than the average laboring man. It is he who has to bear the brunt of it and to pay the expenses of it. Until people heed the teachings of the Carpenter of Nazareth, himself a laboring man, war will continue. Advantage should be taken of every opportunity to bring him and his teachings before all as the only solution of the difficulties that beset the world to-day."

Condition of New Zealand.

It has for some time been going the rounds of the papers in this country as well as in Europe that state industrial arbitration in New Zealand has broken down and will have to be abandoned. In a long article in a recent number of the New York *Evening Post*, Mr. Henry D. Lloyd, who knows more about New Zealand than any other man in this country, gives a detailed statement of the condition of the island taken from the latest official reports, which shows that these reports are all groundless. He says:

"The New Zealand government has just submitted to the Parliament and the people the annual statement of the condition of the Treasury and the country. It shows that the New Zealanders are prosperous in every part of their political economy, public and private. Its facts are given with unusual fullness, on account of the apprehension and misapprehension in New Zealand and abroad caused by the circulation of the reports just referred to. The government, in making up their previous budget, underestimated the revenue and overestimated the expenses, and had the happiness, therefore, of being able to show that the expenditures had been less and the receipts greater than had been anticipated. They had also borrowed only a small part of the loan that had been authorized by Parliament. The rates of taxation had been materially decreased in many directions. In every particular by which the statistician and the statesmen gauges the welfare of a nation New Zealand displays buoyant health. Never were its imports, exports, manufactures, employment of labor, agricultural production, values of land, deposits in the banks, and savings of the people so satisfactory as in the past year. Some of the increases were phenomenal. The government announced, in contradiction of the prophets, that no unusual loan would be proposed, that no additional taxation would be levied. The only change of policy they had to recommend was that reductions of taxation be intermitted for a year, to be resumed the year after."

Mr. Lloyd, then, after a long statistical exhibit of the industrial prosperity of the country, explains that a strain has been put upon New Zealand finances by the South African war, that her money matters are bound up with those of Great Britain, and that the crisis thus brought on may shake her to the very foundations. But the "dark cloud" is England's, not hers. He thinks, however, that New Zealand statesmen will be able, by reason of the wisdom and superiority of their industrial system, to weather the storm created by the mother country, as they were able to weather that of 1893.

True Victims of War.

The *Fortnightly Review* gives the following details of the sufferings of the wounded in battle:

"In future battles, with the great range of the present small-bore rifle, it will be almost impossible to give satisfactory first-aid on the battlefield. . . .

"In the Franco-German War, the doctors had not finished their merciful work at Mars-la-Tour when they were wanted at Gravelotte. After days of work at Gravelotte, they returned to the field of Mars-la-Tour, where they found men still living in agony with festering wounds. Others had ended a life hateful beyond imagination with their own hands.

"Amongst the list of missing, whose fate no man knows, there are many such tragedies. Those who creep for shelter from the sun to some copse or cornfield,

who escape the anxious search of the ambulances, are *the true victims of war.* 'In the burning heat of midday, in the dark shadows of midnight, crouched on stones and thistles — a prey while still living for the feasting vultures,' without water, without food, without help of man to assuage their torments, what to them is the meaning of glory?

"At Sadowa sixty wounded were found in a barn six days after the battle. They had lived, God knows how. When found, the state of their wounds was such that not one of them could hope to survive.

"In one of the terrible battles in the Wilderness during the American Civil War, the woods caught fire as the two sides fought, and the wounded were consumed by the flames.

"At Cold Harbor, the men who fell between the lines on the first day were left by either side to die."

Brevities.

. . . Reliable information from South Africa declares that hardly a single house now stands on the whole area of the two republics; that at least 30,000 dwellings, instead of 500, as stated in the British Parliament, have been burnt, to say nothing of the villages that have been totally destroyed.

. . . The British War Office has announced that up to January 31 the total reduction of the British forces in South Africa, from death or permanent disability, was 25,305 men. The total of the casualties, including surviving wounded, was 5,240 officers and 100,701 men, a total of 105,941. This record staggers a good many people, though it may not yet stagger all of British humanity.

. . . Senator Platt of New York has introduced into the United States Senate a joint resolution for the appointment of a joint commission by the United States and Canada to examine and report upon "the condition and uses of the waters adjacent to the boundary line between the United States and Canada, including all the waters of the lakes and rivers whose waters flow by the St. Lawrence river to the Atlantic ocean," upon the effect upon the shores and shore structures produced by the diversion of the waters from their natural channels, and the measures necessary to regulate such diversion.

. . . Mr. John de Bloch, of whose death we spoke last month, left a legacy of fifty thousand roubles ($38,000) to be used in continuing the special peace propaganda in which he had been engaged. His son, Mr. Henry de Bloch, will shortly make a visit to Berne to confer with the International Peace Bureau as to the most practicable means of carrying out his father's wishes.

. . . Greece has chosen as her representative in the Hague International Arbitration Court Mr. Kebedgy, professor of law in the University of Berne, Switzerland. This leaves only five of the powers represented at the Hague Conference, namely, China, Turkey, Montenegro, Luxemburg and Persia, which have not yet chosen their members of the tribunal.

. . . The treaty providing for the acquisition of the Danish West Indies was ratified by the Senate on February 17 without a division.

. . . Dr. Maurice Baumfeld, the distinguished Vienna correspondent who has been for some time in this country, says: "It is hardly time yet to measure the results of the deliberations and action of the Hague conference. It seems to me, however, that its influence has already been felt and is still an existent quality. There is an atmosphere of peace in the world, and the few examples of strife still existing have not the universal sympathy of rulers or peoples."

. . . The third instance within three months has recently occurred in France of a young man refusing to serve in the army on the ground of religious conviction or of opposition to the nation's arbitrary military system. The name of the young man in this instance is Deressol, of the garrison at Belfort. He has declared that he will never again bear arms, because it is contrary to the teaching of Christianity.

. . . The building of the new navy of the United States has cost $257,000,000 in seventeen years, or over $15,000,000 per year. This amount spent since 1885 would have endowed, with over $5,500,000 each, a university for each of the forty-five states of the Union.

. . . Reports received at the Navy Department, Washington, declare that Spain is to commence shortly the construction of eight new battleships and four cruisers, as a first step in the rebuilding of her navy, and that Russia is to spend this year, in the further development of her navy, over $50,000,000.

. . . The bill for the reduction of the war taxes to the amount of about $77,000,000 was passed by the House of Representatives on the 17th ult. There was no debate on the bill, and all the members of both parties present voted for the reduction. The measure now goes to the Senate. It would please the people immensely if it should get through the Upper House with as little talk as it went through the Lower.

. . . In a recent number of *Social Service*, Dr. Josiah Strong argues in a forceful way that organized industry is among the foremost causes which will ultimately put an end to war and bring about disarmament. "Every Chamber of Commerce, every Board of Trade, every industrial corporation is a practical peace society, waging successful warfare upon war and destined ultimately to destroy its destruction."

. . . The first Napoleon had his own estimate of the value of men. He once remarked to some of his subordinates: "Take good care of the horses, for they cost us much money. As for the soldiers, we can get them for nothing." How far is that from the estimate practically put upon men by all promoters of militarism?

. . . Callaghan & Co. of Chicago have just published what is probably the most important contribution to the literature of international law which has appeared in recent years. It is an extended treatise on "International Public Law" by Hon. Hannis Taylor, late Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain, whose history of the English Constitution has passed through six editions and been adopted as a text-book by the University of Dublin. We shall give an extended notice of Mr. Taylor's new work in a future number of this paper.

. . . The United States, Great Britain and Japan have made separate representations to China, opposing the signing of the Manchurian Convention negotiated by the Russian minister in Pekin and the Chinese envoys.

Correspondence.

Rev. Martin D. Hardin, pastor of the Andrew Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis, Minn., in sending us a copy of an address (which we shall publish in our April issue) on the "Moral Responsibility of Nations," delivered before the Lincoln League of Minneapolis on February 12, writes:

"The address may serve to show that there are some ministers, at least, who have not taken up with the 'gospel of might.' I may add that, in my humble way, I am doing all within my power, with my congregation and the people of the city, to create a hatred of war. Three years ago I preached two sermons in favor of the Spanish war. Your publications led me to investigate the question of war and peace, and my eyes were opened, and for the rest of my life I shall never lose an opportunity to let it be understood that I hate war. I await with interest each month the coming of your paper, which I find most inspiring."

Peace, Goodwill.

BY PROF. W. N. TRUEBLOOD.

Night had come with gentle step
And spread her canopy of love above
The gashed and sullen plain. Thick strewn and tossed
In heaps the bodies lay, for War had reaped
A field that day. One soldier's fixed, white face
Stared upwards at the pitying moon, from where
It rested on a comrade's knee. At length
The blue eyes opened wide:— "Hark," he said,
"I hear the bugles!—Strange!—What is't they say!—
Peace on earth, Peace on earth, Peace
On earth! Goodwill to men!"—A quiver seized
His frame; the light went out in those blue eyes,
And Death came. His comrade laid him down;
And, looking long into the wide, deep dome
Above him, thought he heard it, too—the long
Lost notes, like Christmas bells, far-sounding from
The star-lit blue: "Peace on earth, Peace
On earth! Goodwill to men!"

Peace on earth
Above a battlefield? Why not? Bends not
The sky above the battlefield as sweet
And blue as if it said: Peace! Peace!
To all the din? Rings not the music of
God's love, goodwill from ev'ry sky of His,
An undertone of never-ceasing chords,
As ready to descend on battlefield
As Sabbath morn, if but our babble stop
Awhile? God forgive us that the noise
We make has intervals so few through which
Thy "Peace! Peace! Love! Love!" can reach our ears!

—*The American Friend.*

Words for These Times.

Son of the Puritans, can it be thou
Harnessed for slaughter, with bayonet and blade?
Weeds in thy furrows, rust on thy plough,
Death for thy trade?
Trust in Love's armies! though silent as heaven,
They are sworn to defend;
Put up thy sword in its sheath! for behold,
Thy foe is thy friend!

Fruitless the planting in war's black soil!
What do the red-handed husbandmen reap?
Cripples that languish, children that toil,
Widows who weep!
Only a harvest of hatred can grow
From a sowing of swords!
Strife is the weapon of brutes and of men,
But peace is the Lord's.

—*Frederic L. Knowles, in the Century.*

The New Testament Grounds of Peace.*

BY PROFESSOR ELBERT RUSSELL, CHICAGO.

The grounds of peace in the New Testament are found in the teaching of Jesus as it is exemplified in his life and interpreted by the apostles. We must take Jesus' example as the standard by which to interpret his teaching; otherwise it is possible to deduce from isolated sayings of the Master the most divergent and contradictory ideas of right and wrong.

From the Gospels we learn that Jesus explicitly refused the sword or any other violent means to propagate his doctrines or to found his kingdom, relying only on the power of truth, love and self-sacrifice to overthrow evil and secure the triumph of righteousness. From his character and plans the military virtues and ideals were conspicuously absent. The pacific virtues of the prophet and sage characterized his life and determined his career. At the time of his great temptation he was compelled to decide by what means he would seek to make the kingdoms of the world his own. Jewish expectancy said the Messiah would secure his dominion by military power. Universal experience said there was no way to world dominion except by the sword. On the mount of temptation Satan offered Jesus the sovereignty of the world on the same evil terms on which others had before held it—by military force. But Jesus refused to be a military king. Again, in Gethsemane Peter offered Jesus the service of his sword, but Jesus declined both Peter's sword and that of the angelic legions that were at his call. Standing before Pilate, Jesus acknowledged himself a king—a king whose power rested on truth, not on might.

Such was Jesus in a world organized politically, socially and religiously on a basis of military force; in which military prowess and conquest were regarded as the sign of greatness for the individual and the nation. In that world the disappointing, incomprehensible, maddening thing about him was his pretense to kingship without an army to back him—his claim to a kingdom which was not of that world. To the Jews, who were

* Paper read at the Friends' Peace Conference, Philadelphia, December 12, 1901.

expecting a military Messiah, he was a stumbling-block. To the Romans, who knew no power but law enforced by the sword, he was an enigma. To the Greeks, whose wisdom did not transcend a military society, he was a fool. The world of that day could have understood the Christ with a sword, but the cross of Christ was an offense.

If there is in the life of Jesus a real incarnation of God (and there is), his whole life is an example for us to follow, and in this example is found the surest ground of peace in the New Testament, for the ways he trod are paths of peace.

The grounds of peace in the teachings of Jesus and his apostles are threefold: (1) Jesus removed the distinction between fellow-countryman and foreigner, so far as men's moral obligations to each are concerned, thus removing any pretext for international war which would not also furnish a justification for intestine war. (2) Jesus forbade the use of violence to promote righteousness or root out evil. (3) Jesus instructed his disciples to follow his example in seeking to extend his kingdom by relying exclusively on spiritual rather than physical force, the forces of peace and not those of war. Let us consider briefly each of these points.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN FELLOW-COUNTRYMAN AND FOREIGNER REMOVED.

1. The Jewish people had been trained to feel their peculiarity among the nations, and had been encouraged to keep aloof from them during their formative period, lest they should become polluted morally and religiously by intercourse with their heathen neighbors. This attitude, which had become very pronounced in Christ's time, was expressed in the saying, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy;" in which expression "neighbor" means "fellow-countryman," and "enemy" means "foreigner." But this spirit of clannishness and of hatred to foreigners could not be part of the world religion which Christ came to establish. Christ extended to all men the privileges and obligations of fellow-countrymen: "But I say unto you, love your enemies (foreigners with whom you have dealings), and pray for them that persecute you (the Romans), that ye may be sons of your Father who is in heaven; for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and the good, and sendeth rain on the just and the unjust. For if ye love them that love you (your compatriots), what reward have ye? Do not even the publicans (Roman tax-collectors) the same? And if ye salute your *brethren* only, what do ye more than others? Do not even the *Gentiles* the same? Ye therefore shall be perfect (in impartial love), even as your heavenly Father is perfect."

This is likewise the lesson of the parable of the Good Samaritan. The young man would accept Christ's summary of the law, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and yet justify his Jewish exclusiveness by the word "neighbor." Jesus tells him how one of the most hated of foreigners, the Samaritan, proved neighbor to a Jew whom his selfish fellow-countrymen had neglected. The love due a neighbor knows no national bounds. How is war between different countries possible, even for so-called patriotic reasons, if one is to treat the foreigner as though he were a compatriot?

RIGHTEOUSNESS NOT TO BE PROMOTED BY VIOLENCE.

2. In the parable of the Tares Jesus teaches that no violence is to be used to remove evil men from the world and to promote the cause of righteousness. Jesus' first parable, on that day of parables by the sea, — the parable of the Sower — had dispelled whatever hopes the disciples may have had of the easy and immediate triumph of the kingdom of God. It showed them that the preached word was not always to be fruitful. We know something of the character and thought of these men. James and John afterward wished to call down fire upon a hostile Samaritan village. Peter was quick with his sword when his Master was arrested in Gethsemane. Simon belonged to the "zealot" party, which had inspired some of the bloodiest insurrections against the Roman rule. All the disciples shared the current Jewish notion that the Messiah would crush the Roman power, conquer the nations, restore the kingdom of David, and make it universal by military force. On hearing that Jesus' kingdom was not to triumph at once and by the mere preaching of the Word, the question would naturally arise in their hearts, "What are we to do to destroy the evil that opposes and secure the triumph of the kingdom after the Word shall have been tried and found inadequate? Shall we take the sword to destroy the sinners and hostile Gentiles?" This natural question Jesus anticipated and answered in the parable of the tares of the field. The kingdom of God is not to triumph through military force, nor is violence to be used to keep the world good. Christ's servants are to carry on the contest with evil by the means and methods which he himself used. Beyond that the removal of evil from the world must be left to the Son of man, to whom the work of judgment has been committed by the Father.

Paul and Peter were only making an application of this teaching of Jesus when they charged the early Christians not to attempt physical resistance, but to be in subjection to existing governments.

FORCES OF PEACE ONLY TO BE EMPLOYED.

3. Jesus trained a body of disciples and sent them to carry on a contest against the devil and his works. He gave them full instructions for the work, but said nothing of military power. They were to preach the Gospel, heal the sick, to bear witness of him, and suffer for their testimony, and to do these things with impartial love for all men. In the Beatitudes given at the time he chose the twelve apostles, he promised them that the meek, the peacemakers and those who bore persecution unresistingly, should inherit the earth, be known as God's sons and possess the kingdom of heaven. The military virtues had no beatitude from Jesus. His disciples, as he described, commissioned and blessed them, are men of peace.

These, in brief, are the grounds of peace in the New Testament. They are fundamental in it. Christian peace is not a precarious inference from isolated texts in the New Testament, nor an appendix to Christian ethics, but it inheres in the very nature of the kingdom of God which Christ came to establish on earth.

Text of the Treaty for the Cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

Article 1. His Majesty the King of Denmark agrees to cede to the United States, immediately upon the exchange of the ratification of this convention, the islands of St. Thomas, St. John, Sainte Croix, in the West Indies, with the adjacent islands and rocks, comprising in said cession all title and claims of title to the territories in and about said islands over which the crown of Denmark now exercises, asserts, or claims jurisdiction. The cession conveys to the United States the said islands and appurtenances in full sovereignty, entire and unencumbered, except as stipulated in the present convention, with all the dominion, rights and powers which Denmark now possesses, exercises, asserts and claims therein; it being, however, understood and agreed that the consummation of said cession does not import the transference to the United States of the financial claims now held by Denmark against the colonial treasuries of the islands, it being agreed that these claims are altogether extinguished in consequence of the cession. And it is moreover understood and agreed that the United States will assume and continue to discharge from the time of the cession the obligation heretofore incumbent upon the Danish government toward the St. Thomas Floating Dock Company and the West Indian and Panama Telegraph Company.

No responsibility of any kind whatever is incumbent on the Danish government, nor on the United States government, as to the guarantee which, conformably to the ordinance of June 16, 1876, the colonial treasury of Sainte Croix has assumed with regard to the payment of an interest of 5 per cent. per annum to the holders of the shares of "the Sainte Croix Fallessukkerkogierer" Company, limited.

Art. 2. The aforesaid title conveys to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public government or crown lands, public buildings, ports, harbors, fortifications, barracks and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the government of Denmark, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining. It being, however, agreed that the arms and military stores existing in the islands at the time of the cession and belonging to the government of Denmark shall remain the property of that government and shall, as soon as circumstances shall permit, be removed by it, unless they, or parts thereof, may before have been bought by the government of the United States upon a special agreement made with the government of Denmark; it being, however, understood that flags and colors, uniforms and such arms or military objects as are marked as being the property of the Danish government shall not be included in such purchase.

It is, moreover, agreed and understood:

First, that the congregations belonging to the Danish national church shall remain in possession of the churches which are now used by them, together with the parsonages appertaining thereunto, and

Secondly, that sums due to the Danish treasury by individuals are reserved and do not pass by this cession; and where the Danish government shall at the time of the cession hold property taken over by the Danish treasury for sums due by individuals, such property shall not pass by this cession, but the Danish government shall sell or dispose of such property and remove its proceeds within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, the United States government being entitled to sell by public auction, to the credit of the Danish government, what may not have been sold before the expiration of the said term of two years.

The Danish government retains the claims held by the same as a creditor against the Sainte Croix Fallessukkerkogierer Company, limited; should that government acquire the ownership of property belonging to this company in the island of Sainte Croix, the above provision regarding a sale within two years shall apply to such property; the two years, however, to begin from the date of the acquirement of ownership of said property, which shall be within three years from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

Any government archives, papers and documents relative to the islands ceded and the dominion of the same which may now be existing there shall pass by this cession, but an authenticated copy of such documents or papers as may be acquired will be at all times given by the United States to the Danish government or to such properly authorized Danish officers or subjects as may apply for them.

Art. 3. Danish subjects residing in said island may remain therein or remove therefrom at will, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or its proceeds; in case they remain in the islands, they shall continue, until otherwise provided, to enjoy all the private, municipal rights and liberties secured to them by the laws now in force. If the present laws are altered, the said inhabitants shall not thereby be placed in a less favorable position in respect to the above-mentioned rights and liberties than they now enjoy. Those who remain in the islands may preserve their allegiance to the crown of Denmark by making, before a court of record, within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance, in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have accepted allegiance to the United States; but such election of Danish allegiance shall not, after the lapse of said term of two years, be a bar to their renunciation of their preserved Danish allegiance and their election of allegiance to the United States and admission to the nationality thereof on the same terms as may be provided according to the laws of the United States for other inhabitants of the islands.

The civil rights and the political status of the inhabitants of the islands shall be determined by the Congress, subject to the stipulations contained in the present convention.

Danish subjects not residing in the islands, but owning property therein at the time of the cession, shall retain their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property, being placed in this regard on the same basis as the Danish subjects residing in the islands and remaining therein or removing therefrom, to whom the first paragraph of this article relates.

Art. 4. Formal delivery of the territory and property ceded as aforesaid shall be made immediately after the payment by the United States of the sum of money stipulated in the fifth article hereof; but the cession, with the right of immediate possession, is nevertheless to be deemed complete on the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and any Danish troops which may be in the islands aforesaid shall be withdrawn so soon thereafter as may be practicable, but not later than six months after the said exchange; it being, however, understood that if those persons, after having terminated their Danish service, do not wish to leave the islands, they shall be allowed to remain there as civilians.

The colonial treasury shall continue to pay the yearly allowances now given to heretofore retired functionaries appointed in the islands but holding no royal commissions, unless those allowances may have until now been paid in Denmark.

Art. 5. In full consideration of the cession of said islands, in full sovereignty, entire and unencumbered, except as stipulated in the present convention, the United States agrees to pay within ninety days from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this convention, in the city of Washington, to the diplomatic representative or other agent of His Majesty the King of Denmark, duly authorized to receive the money, the sum of five million dollars in gold coin of the United States.

Art. 6. In case of differences of opinion arising between the high contracting parties in regard to the interpretation or application of this convention, such differences, if they cannot be regulated through diplomatic negotiations, shall be submitted for arbitration to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Art. 7. The ratifications of this convention shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date thereof, after it shall have been ratified by both the high contracting parties according to their respective procedure.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention in the English and Danish languages.

Done at Washington the 24th day of January, in the year of Our Lord 1902.

(Signed) JOHN HAY. [Seal]
C. BRUN. [Seal]

Terms of the New Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

The following treaty between Great Britain and Japan was signed at London on January 30, by Lord Lansdowne, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister at London. It goes into effect immediately, is to continue in force five years, and to remain binding for one year after it is "denounced" by either party. It is also to remain in force until peace is declared, if at the end of its term either of the countries should be engaged in war.

"The governments of Great Britain and Japan, actuated solely by a desire to maintain the *status quo* and general peace in the extreme East, and being, moreover, especially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of China and Korea, and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, hereby agree as follows:

"Article 1. The high contracting parties, having mutually recognized the independence of China and Korea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their especial interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree, politically as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea, the signatories recognize that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard these interests, if these be threatened either by the aggressive action of any other power or by disturbances arising in China or Korea, necessitating the intervention of either of the contracting parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects.

"Art. 2. If either Great Britain or Japan, in defense of their respective interests, as above described, should become involved in a war with another power, the other contracting party will maintain strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent other powers from joining in the hostilities against its ally.

"Art. 3. If, in the above event, any other power or powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other contracting party will come to its assistance, and will conduct war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

"Art. 4. The contracting parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

"Art. 5. Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above-mentioned interests are jeopardized, the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly."

Members of the Permanent International Court of Arbitration.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. — His Excellency Count Frédéric Schönborn, Doctor of Laws, President of the Imperial Court of Justice, former Minister of Justice, Member of the House of Lords of the Austrian Parliament, etc.; His Excellency M. D. De Szilagyi, former Minister of Justice, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Hungarian Parliament, etc.; Count Albert Apponyi, Member of the Chamber of Magnates and of the Chamber of Deputies of the Hungarian Parliament, etc. M. Henri Lammasch, Doctor of Laws, Member of the House of Lords of the Austrian Parliament, etc.

BELGIUM. — His Excellency M. Beernaert, Minister, Member of the Chamber of Representatives, etc.; His Excellency Baron Lambermont, Minister, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Chevalier Descamps, Senator; M. Gustave Rolin-Jacquemyns, former Minister of the Interior.

BULGARIA. — M. Danef, Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Mr. Stantchef, Diplomatic Agent at St. Petersburg.

DENMARK. — Professor H. Matzen, Doctor of Laws, Professor at the University of Copenhagen, "Conseiller extraordinaire" at the Supreme Court, President of the Landsthing.

FRANCE. — M. Léon Bourgeois, Deputy, former President of the Council of Ministers, former Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. de Laboulaye, former Ambassador; Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, Minister Plenipotentiary, Deputy; M. Louis Renault, Minister Plenipotentiary, Professor in the Faculty of Law of Paris, Jurisconsult of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

GERMANY. — His Excellency M. Bingner, Doctor of Laws, "Conseiller intime actuel," President of the Senate of the High Court of the Empire at Leipzig; M. de Frantzius, "Conseiller intime actuel," "Conseiller-rapporteur" to the Department of Foreign Affairs at Berlin; M. de Martitz, Doctor of Laws, Councillor of the High Court of Justice in Prussia, Professor of Law at the University of Berlin; M. de Bar, Doctor of Laws, "Conseiller intime" of Justice, Professor of Law at the University of Göttingen.

GREAT BRITAIN. — His Excellency the Right Honorable Baron Pauncefote of Preston, Member of the Privy Council, Ambassador at Washington; The Right Honourable Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, Member of the Privy Council, former Ambassador; The Right Honourable Sir Edward Fry, Doctor of Laws, Member of the Privy Council; Professor John Westlake, Doctor of Laws, K. C.

GREECE. — Mr. Kebedgy, Professor of Law in the University of Berne, Switzerland.

ITALY. — His Excellency Constantin Nigra, Senator, Ambassador at Vienna; His Excellency Commander Jean Baptiste Pagano Guarnaschelli, Senator, First President of the Court of Cassation at Rome; His Excellency Count Tornielli Brusati di Vergano, Senator, Ambassador at Paris; His Excellency Commander Joseph Zanardelli, President of the Council of Ministers.

JAPAN. — M. I. Motono, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels; M. H. Willard Denison, Jurisconsult of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Tokio.

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ART. III. Persons of every Christian denomination desirous of promoting peace on earth and goodwill towards men may become members of this Society.

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